





## INTIMATIONS.

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banking; Japan, India, Ceylon, Spain, Italy are all competitors in silk rearing and tea growing, and their competition, as foreign papers affirm, is on the increase. Although no appreciable diminution of the Chinese export appears in consequence, yet the reasons for which are eight in number. Four are to be found in China herself, four abroad. In the first place there are too many native dealers who pursue their separate selfish aims, and so give an advantage to the foreign purchaser. The second source of loss is the heavy *likin*, the continual increase of *liars*, and the uncertainty of the levy. No regard is paid to the condition of the market, and the result is to drive trade into foreign hands, just as the hawk in Mendoc drove the sparrow into a thicket. Then the rate of interest on advances is too high. The native dealers are not large capitalists, and have to borrow from the banks at 30 per cent. or more. The tighter the money market, the higher the interest, and the dealer who trades on these terms on borrowed capital soon finds himself bankrupt. The fourth cause is the present rapidity of communication by means of the telegraph. Prices are settled in London and are followed at once by foreign merchants in China. As long as news could only reach by letter all was comparatively well, merchants would buy freely and boldly; now-day's telegraph informs the foreign merchant almost as the grower. If the price rises the latter holds on for a further increase, if it falls the former finds the latter. The user is the middleman, the native broker, who if he fails has no other business open to him.

The remaining four causes spring from the action of foreigners. The first is sufficiently remarkable to bear translation at length, as it relates to the alleged dictation of the foreign merchants. "Only a score or so of foreign houses are engaged in the tea and silk trades, and these are able to combine and form a ring to enforce their dictation. As the time for opening the market approaches, the British merchants are invited by one of their number to a conference, where they agree not to allow freedom of prices or raising of rates against one another. They communicate with the Russian merchants, who join in the arrangement, and the consequence is that each year's trade follows in the track of its predecessor. Add to all this the fact that the Chinese merchants are not of uniform dress and that their capital is inadequate, and how can you expect them to turn the scale against the foreigner?" The whole of the above, strange perversion of the truth as may seem to many a foreigner, is emphasized by being put into the Chinese equivalent for italics, so that there can be no doubt that the writer not only believed what he was saying, but thought it a point of foremost importance. The second cause given under this head, is the fall in prices of the foreign article. Increased production abroad results in decreased prices not only there but in China. "If foreign tea sells for 10 taels Chinese tea cannot hope to fetch more than 20." A third cause is the prevalence of foreign substitutes for tea and silk, due to the increased application of medicine and chemistry to various competing substances. For example, the foreigner weaves flax and wool into garments, and grows coffee and cocoa for drink. Nine persons in Europe wear cloth to which they wear silk, and seventy per cent. drink coffee, only thirty per cent. tea. The last reason for the present distress is found in the high rate of foreign import duty. "Foreign governments levy a heavy duty on imports in order to protect home manufacturers, and Chinese tea and silk, not being necessities of life for the poor, are met with an import similar to that on tobacco or wines, that is to say, some 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. The foreign tariff being so high, no relief to the heavy cost of these staples would be felt even were China to remit her duties altogether."

This, it will be seen, is very much the conclusion arrived at in Sir Rossie Hays's celebrated report to the Tsung-ti Yang's conclusion which, whether right or wrong, is highly to the taste of the Chinese Government, and which is expressly commended here by Hays's text.

Our essay next proceeds to discuss the proposals for the amelioration of matters. The first is, that Chinese dealers should export tea and silk themselves. His objection is, that foreign tariffs are heavy and that foreign Governments are not disposed to accord to China the treatment of a favoured nation, in support of which various statements he alleges the case of the steamer *Hochu*, some years back. To employ foreigners to transport for them would result in almost every case (he gives no reason) result in loss, probably in total loss, on the top of which would come the charge for freight. Another proposal is to control the sale of tea and silk by a system analogous to the salt gabelle, obliging the dealer, who must have a capital of not less than 10,000, to apply for a limited number of permits. But, urges the essayist, foreign traders may now visit the interior themselves and effect their purchases without the intervention of a dealer; and, further, the adoption of the permit system would too much resemble compulsion and suggest the extinct *Co-hong* of Canton, and foreigners would never consent to forego the privilege given them by treaty of objecting to a monopoly. Lastly, the idea of bonded warehouses, as suggested by Inspector-General Hays, though protecting the native dealer against foreign pressure to sell, yet would not fully meet the present case, since the extent of production abroad would cause a fall in prices and the consequent impossibility of selling the goods in bond except at a loss which would involve the dealer in bankruptcy.

His own remedies are for either trade four in number. We will pass over for the present those by which he hopes to rehabilitate the silk industry and briefly enunciate those which are to place the tea trade on its old footing. His first suggestion is the engagement of Chinese (apparently foreign) dealers by the native dealers, who should be empowered to reject with care all imperfectly dried teas or teas not of uniform colour. They would at the same time advise their employers as to prices and grades, and form a chamber of commerce. As the

tea there was no evidence produced of such a chamber having existed. Next he comes to the suggestion that certain items should have been improperly charged to defendant. The first item so objected to was \$24 for the drawing of a covenant connected with the sale of the property, and another was \$100 for the bill of lading. The defendant, Mr. Arnold, the Secretary of the Steamship Company, from whom the defendant bought the steamer, had been placed in a witness box and had stated that the signature of the defendant was one of the conditions of the sale, and there appeared to be no doubt that defendant should pay this item. With reference to the bill of lading the Hongkong and Canton, the only argument brought forward against this item was that defendant had paid plaintiff a great deal of money in connection with this matter and he did not think he should pay more. It did not seem to him that the bill of lading was a separate item, but that it was part of the whole transaction. 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The E. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with the American mail of the 3rd June, left Yokohama on the 28<sup>th</sup> inst. and is due here on or about the 4<sup>th</sup> inst.

The O. S. S. steamer *Arcadia*, with the American mail of the 11th June, leaves Yokohama on the 25th June, and may be expected here on or about the 5th July.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Union Line steamer *Gilley* of 1,400 tons, left Singapore on the 25th June, and is due here on the 1st July.

The D. M. S. steamer *Iphigeneia* left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 25th June, and is due here on or about the 1st July.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Glauca* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 25th June and is due here on the 2nd July.

2. The authorised list of mails to be connected with the day of the 21st, and a list of the day in our list, which is given in connection to a much later hour than the given below.

MAILS, NIPPON, 1894.

For Malacca and Selangay.—*Per Ching-shi*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Tientsin.—*Per Fochin*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—*Per Peking*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—*Per Cienso*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Amoy, Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—*Per Hainan*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—*Per Hainan*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—*Per Kaitang*, on Monday, the 1st July, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—*Per Pampun*, on Monday, the 1st July, at 1.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—*Per Amoy*, on Tuesday, the 2nd July, at 3.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—*Per Jui-shan*, on Tuesday, the 2nd July, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore.—*Per Polyphonia*, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Hongkong, Amoy, and Borneo.—*Per*

**MAILS BY THE BRISTOL PACKET.**  
The British Contract Post Company's Mail is despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, *via* *Bombay*; to the Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Barmah, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.  
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.  
The Post Office declines all responsibility for

Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.**

The United States Mail Packet *Belgie*

inst. with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. which will be closed as follows:—  
4.45 P.M. Registry ceases.  
5.00 P.M. Post Office closes. But Correspondence may be placed on board the Packet with Late Eve of 10 o'clock after Postage until the Post Office closes.  
The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Gold or Jewellery, and no Reductions will be made for such articles. No enquiries will be allowed as to loss of such letters.

**BOOKS OF CLOSING THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAILS.**  
*The Packet leaves at Noon.*  
The closing hours will be observed in closer than at Europe, &c. by the English and

Money Order Office will be closed at 5 p.m. the day before.

8.00 a.m.—Posting of Prices Current and Circulars ceases.

(Prices Current and Circulars may however be taken down to Blacklock if they are tied in bundles.

10.30 A.M. - Postage of newspapers, books, and  
 patterns closes.  
 11.00 A.M. - Mail closes.  
 LATE LETTERS may be posted from 11.40  
 A.M. till 10 o'clock. Late fees up to 11.30 A.M.  
 after which hour they may be sent on board  
 the same day free.

MAN LOONG, of CANTON, has always on  
 hand for Sale BEST PRESERVED  
 MEAT SOY, and other delicacies.  
 The undersigned is also entrusted with the  
 Sale of PRESERVES, &c, of Chee Loong  
 Chien.

MAN LOONG,  
 Canton.

FOR SALE.

**JULES MUMM & Co's**  
CHAMPAGNE. Qts: \$20 & Pts. \$21.  
DUROS FRERES & DE GERNOX & Co's  
BORDEAUX CLARETS,  
AND

CHAU, LAM WOO LEE, at \$28 per Case of 1 doz.  
 CHAU, MARGAUX, at \$36 per Case of 1 doz.  
 BAXTER'S "BARLEY BEER,"  
 (Celebrated 7 years) OLD WHISKY,  
 at \$18 per Case of 1 doz.  
 GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co. 187  
 Hongkong, 10th November, 1859.  
 HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS  
 COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 THE TRANSFEREES OF THE Com-  
 pany will be CLOSED from the 15th to  
 the 25th inst. both days inclusive.  
 R. W. CROSS,  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1859. 1249  
 CUTLER, PALMER & Co.  
 ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, 1815.  
 Are represented in China by  
 Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. & by .....  
 B. E. REYNELL & Co. in Japan.....  
 Subjoined are some of the items, con- nected by  
 these well-known SLIPPERS.

SPIRITS.

COGNAC—Their popular "Star" quality and  
 best.—No better shipped.  
 COGNAC—Their well-known "2 Star" quality

SCOTCH WHISKY,  
See Separate Advertisement.

IRISH WHISKY,  
The Best—Only one quality consigned.

PORT—"INVALIDS."

Invalids in particular are recommended to select  
this Wine. See special Advertisement.

SHERRY.

For Connoisseurs the following Wines have  
their own distinctive merits—

The "INVALIDS," pale, delicate, fine flavor.  
 "AMOROSO," a Stouter Wine, very popular.  
 "MANZANILLA," a clean dry appetizing Wine.  
 "SERRI"—WHITE SEAL," a special favorite in  
 China very delicate and soft.

**CLARET.**  
 Perfectly pure Bordeaux, not loaded to please  
 vitiated palates.

LAROSE.....in quarts and pints.  
 St. ETIENNE.....in quarts and pints.  
 MARGAUX-MEDOC in quarts and pints.

**LIQUEUR.**  
**BENEDICTINE** from the Monastery.  
 C. F. & Co. are the Sole Consignors of this  
 world wide known Liqueur.

marked " 1971  
Printed and Published by STUART WILSON,  
Wood Lane, St.



bill, and which has the largest death rate of

hill, and which has the largest death rate of any town in England. Is it prudent to rely on the refuse of this town being merely to be sold as manure, or whether a few thousand dollars more cannot be saved? In his report to the Governor on the subject, Mr. McALLISTER, the Sanitary Superintendent, having stated that from 70 to 80 per cent, of the refuse is organic or putrefactive matter, says:—"The method for its final disposal advocated by me, may be fairly described as a kind of incineration, and the subsequent planting of the burial ground with trees. In favour of this method, of disposal, it should be steadily borne in mind that cremation is simply oxidation at a high temperature, whereby all the organic part of the matter cremated is changed into gases and ash; and that by burial exactly the same result is obtained, only the process is slow and the temperature at which the change is effected is low." As to the effect this method of disposing of the refuse would have on the health of the Colony, Mr. McALLISTER says it is very difficult to say how any prejudicial effect can possibly arise from it. Before going further into this part of the question, he says he would like to hear from those holding opposite views what diseases can possibly arise from burying out this refuse, pointing out that it would be equally as dangerous in that manner they are to arise. It would be difficult to give a definite answer to this, but he says precisely what diseases may occur and in what manner, but it is a recognised and demonstrated fact that the presence of putrescent matter in the soil does exercise a prejudicial effect on health. Dr. PANZOS, in his interesting paper on the telluric action of the soil, says:—"The Transactions of the Hongkong Medical Society," says:—"It takes so long to oxidize deposits of this kind that it can hardly be said at what period they may become safe to be built upon." It may be replied that it is not intended to build upon the site at the lowdown at which it is proposed to deposit the rubbish. Some danger, however, there may always be from a mass of putrescent matter if human life comes as near as that, and at the present time there are numbers of residents in the vicinity of the bay exposed to be used as a dumping ground. Mr. McALLISTER speaks of his system as "a kind of earth-burial," but the burial will not be at any great depth, and as Mr. EDMONDSON pertinently asks, will not this mass of refuse generate unhealthy gases, which must be so soon carried up with superincumbent loads of earth? The stuff is so completely dangerous, and ought to be so completely destroyed or carried to a safe distance out of the colony, that it is not surprising that

In his inaugural address as President of the

of commerce, either export or import, that a foreign merchant can deal in with a profit. . . . Foochow people will not notice anything that is new; there is no native enterprise, and the Chinese are few, and unlike their fellow-countrymen at Amoy, they do not go abroad and acquire new tastes. Thus the future prospects of the port are anything but encouraging." The total export of tea for 1888 is given by Mr. PHILLIPS, "according to the Customs returns," at 74,274,112lbs. in 1888 against 52,312,932lbs. in the year 1887—a decrease of 2,513,922lbs. The customs, however, should be reminded of the responsibility for the result of Mr. PHILLIPS'S little sum in subtraction, which should be 8,138,216 lbs. instead of 2,551,892. To the Customs Returns the quantities are given in piculs, namely, 553,232 piculs for 1888 against 515,878 piculs in 1887, showing a falling off of 62,438 piculs, made up of 1,000 piculs for 1888, 5,000 piculs to Great Britain, 11,000 piculs to the United States, 10 piculs to New Zealand, 3,156 piculs to British America, 1,764 piculs to Russia (Odessa, by sea), and 3,175 piculs to Chinese ports, and of increases of 15,875 piculs to Australia, 3,552 piculs to South Africa, and 8,795 piculs to the United States of America. Referring to the efforts of the Chinese to secure a market for their tea in the United States, Mr. PHILLIPS, who, like Mr. PHILLIPS, tells us that a long-established Foochow firm, alive to the possible change in the taste of the colonists, has established a branch firm at Calcutta for the supply of Indian tea. This step is prudent, to say the least of it, for there can be little doubt that the competition of Indian and Ceylon tea will before long be a serious danger to the tea trade of Great Britain. Another circumstance, however, which Mr. PHILLIPS affords evidence of the weakness of the European residents as to the decadence of the foreign trade of Foochow. The British population of the port, the Consul numbers 191 residents, who have large vested interests, but now that the tea trade is so rapidly decaying, many prefer selling their houses and go-downs to Chinese, and sending the proceeds to the home market. During the year property to the amount of £110,000 passed from British into Chinese hands. It is at Foochow that the decline in the tea trade has been felt most acutely, and the prospects of recovery are not bright. The first crop tea last year, which were better prepared than usual, fetched high prices and paid well in London, but on second and third crops prices were suffered, and Mr. PHILLIPS says that the future tea exportation will be further restricted, and that many firms will close their houses, and with-

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held

I say, but for the fact that I have had for so long a time under consideration a much fuller amendment of the law than I am now proposing, I might not have been here. Mr. Layton referred to the matter at the last meeting and I told him I was not as yet prepared with the Ordinance. I am not altogether sorry that the Ordinance has not yet been passed, for I have been able to collect a few days even as I have been furnished with such striking evidence as to convince me more stringent measures are necessary than I have hitherto contemplated. The subject is one of very great difficulty and I am not sure that I have mentioned that I have as yet been able to give it up, but I hope I have to be able to give during the next few weeks, when we shall have a certain number of sessions here. The difficulties are of many kinds, in the first place there are the enormous number of people to be dealt with amounting to some hundreds of thousands, who have this harbour every year; secondly, owing to the extreme want of careful and complete organisation of the civil divisions, the proceedings we intend to check; and thirdly, owing to the ignorance, cupidity; and finally, owing to the ignorance and timidity of the people, the extreme want of courage and the victims. These are some of the principal difficulties, and there is also the great difficulty of doing the largest amount of good with the least restraint of trade. I am afraid the idea of putting a stop to the traffic of slaves is not one which many persons determined to commit them and such an enormous number of possible victims, would be utopian, in fact would mean putting an end to emigration altogether. At the same time there is a great deal to be said for it, and I think there is any one here, or any member of the community, but will feel when the reasons are explained, that very strong measures are required, if necessary at considerable sacrifice. I am not at all sure that I have said as much as I shall be able to meet a little earlier in the autumn than usual to pass a measure of this kind, for I don't think there is any one, however cautious, who, when he sees the evidences I have, will not be ready to put it off at once to a very grave season.

The Bill was read a second time, committed, and passed.

Third reading of the Chinese Rendition Ordinance.  
The Colonial Secretary seconded.

that before it does come into operation, shall have full time to consider and to decide whether there is absolutely any real necessity for the amendment. . . .

His EXCELLENCY:—The information that I have just received is that the most intelligent Chinese in this Colony are well known to many of those here.

His EXCELLENCY:—All the intelligence of the world won't arrest my belief in British Government. I am sure that I can find any person of the class you mention is likely to be extruded as a criminal.

Hon. P. REYNE:—But, it gives opportunity to those who are not. You must know that there are emissaries of the mandarins in Canton by hundreds in this Colony.

His EXCELLENCY:—If you are going to quarrel against threats I do not know of any human institution which will do that. "We cannot say how any law which will prevent that. It is possible that it will be adopted. I take this opportunity of saying this as the Hon. Wong Shing and the Registrar General are present—that the utmost attention will be given to any case where a man is not a respectable life and that they must resist to the uttermost. I am sure that, in this Colony, I think they will see that they are in a perfect safety here. You see I am placed in a difficult position. If the hon. gentleman in front of me is right, I am sure that I must put his amendment into words, we should have nothing to discuss. At the present moment it is a somewhat vague form because he does not say what any form of words which could possibly include the subject of the amendment in the Ordinance without including the blackbirds was a desire to get rid of.

Hon. P. REYNE:—I have had no time to do so. It was only yesterday afternoon that I got my information.

His EXCELLENCY:—I think under the whole circumstances I feel so absolutely safe with regard to those people and can give such an absolute guarantee of safety under this Ordinance comes into force that I do not think that in all events there is not—the least danger in allowing it to pass. I shall give the fullest consideration to what the hon. member may say, and I am sure that if anything can be devised with his assistance, it will be done. The people can be covered and the villains excluded.

HIS EXCELLENCY then put the question that the third reading do pass, and declared it

[illegible]

### TENSION REPORT.

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Why should they not have a club, society of some sort, and provide by small weekly or monthly payments, a fund from which the cost of medical attendance on their sick might be defrayed? I think the Society might be directed towards getting such an organization, as I think it might be, and I think it would be a very desirable one, and I think it would be a very desirable one, and I think it would be a very desirable one.

MANROE speaks of the existence of a new class in Hongkong who demand the services of medical men, and, as a rule, are exacting in their requirements, and on the day of reckoning come, pay off in a round dealing they cannot or will not, or somehow wriggle out of payment of their debts. When people who can just name to make ends meet have a doctor's bill presented to them of an amount which is a month or two's salary to them, and some slight extra for the trouble of attending them, and the poor in this colony have no objection but to run up bills on the same scale as the well-to-do, to trust to the generosity of their doctors, or to go without medical attendance. Unlike the working man in England, they have no opportunity of belonging to a sick club in which the payment of a small sum would entitle them to medical attendance for themselves and their families. The Hongkong Medical Society would do something towards getting up such an organization in Hongkong it would confer a benefit on the public and would relieve its own members of a good deal of unremunerative unpleasant work. There would then be reason why doctors should not sue for fees, and the forbearance to do which, according to Dr. MANROE, sadly abused in Hongkong. For the very poorest class, who could afford to pay even a moderate subscription to a sick club, a free dispensary ought to be opened, either by the Government in connection with the Civil Hospital or by the subscription.

OF FOOCHOW.

01 grains, while in the liquor after twenty minutes infusion there were in the Indian teas 23 grains and in the Chinese 2.86. The Chinese tea, on the other hand, contained more than the Indian. We questioned the difference, and the answer was, whether of theine or tannin, or so that the effect would be noticed by the consumer, these preferences would be determined by the flavour and cost, the flavour depending upon the essential oil contained in the leaf. The analysis given by Mr. ALDER account for the difference in the tannin, the Indian undermentioned components being given as 5.54 and 89.89 respectively. Nor is there any proof that the teas were fairly representative of the product of the two countries. I merely mentioned that they were both high in tannin. We are afraid the argument founded on the difference in the superior wholesomeness of Chinese tea, even supposing the allegation to be true, will have little weight with the general body of consumers. The great advantage of Indian tea is that a pound of it will give you so much more than a pound of Chinese, while it is, except perhaps in the very best grades, equally palatable.

MEXICO AND CHINA.

Carried,

**His EXCELLENCY**—The objection of the

he was if anything more pleased to have to confer a similar recognition on a Chinaman for say

some directions, it was arranged that the same should be applied in such ways as would cause sacrifices of only a temporary character and which

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1 CONFUSION—I KNOW, YOU HAVE MENTIONED IT

but altogether, because I can guarantee

these prizes away, I cannot say that I have any

wooden posts that previously existed. The whole



